

**POLYMER CONJUGATES OF BIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE
AGENTS AND EXTENSION MOIETIES FOR FACILITATING
CONJUGATION OF BIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE AGENTS TO
POLYMERIC TERMINAL GROUPS**

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application claims the benefit of priority from U.S. Patent Provisional

- 10 Application Serial No. 60/193,726 filed March 31, 2000, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to polymeric conjugates of biologically active

- 15 agents and methods of preparing the same. In particular, the invention relates to the use of extension moieties, which increase the efficiency of the loading of active ingredients onto polymeric carriers.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

- 20 Over the years, several methods of administering biologically-effective materials to mammals have been proposed. Many medicinal agents are available as water-soluble salts and can be included in pharmaceutical formulations relatively easily. Problems arise when the desired medicinal agent is either insoluble in aqueous fluids or is rapidly degraded in vivo. Alkaloids are often especially difficult 25 to solubilize.

One way to solubilize medicinal agents is to include them as part of a soluble prodrug. Prodrugs include chemical derivatives of a biologically-active parent compound which, upon administration, eventually liberate the parent compound in vivo. Prodrugs allow the artisan to modify the onset and/or duration of action of an agent in vivo and can modify the transportation, distribution or solubility of a drug in the body. Furthermore, prodrug formulations often reduce

the toxicity and/or otherwise overcome difficulties encountered when administering pharmaceutical preparations. Typical examples of prodrugs include organic phosphates or esters of alcohols or thioalcohols.

Prodrugs by definition are often biologically inert or substantially inactive

- 5 forms of the parent or active compound. The rate of release of the active drug, i.e. the rate of hydrolysis, is influenced by several factors but especially by the type of bond joining the parent drug to the modifier. Care must be taken to avoid preparing prodrugs which are eliminated through the kidney or reticular endothelial system, etc. before a sufficient amount of hydrolysis of the parent compound occurs.

- 10 Incorporating a polymer as part of a prodrug system has been suggested to increase the circulating life of a drug. A brief overview of some previous work in the field is presented below.

Ohya, et al., J. Bioactive and Compatible Polymers Vol. 10 Jan., 1995, 51-

- 66, discloses doxorubicin-PEG conjugates which are prepared by linking the two
15 substituents via various linkages including esters. The molecular weight of the PEG
used, however, is only about 5,000 at most. Thus, the in vivo benefits are not fully
realized because the conjugates are substantially excreted prior to sufficient linkage
hydrolysis.

- Commonly-assigned PCT publication WO96/23794 describes bis-conjugates in which one equivalent of the hydroxyl-containing drug is attached to each terminal of the linear polymer. In spite of this advance, techniques which would further increase the payload of the polymer have been sought.

In another commonly-assigned PCT application, WO99/53951 (the '951

- application), therapeutic polymeric conjugates with double or even greater therapeutic payloads are disclosed. Specifically, the polymers which are substantially linear, are designed to include multifunctional groups on both the alpha and omega terminus which are adapted for receiving up to four or more equivalents of a biologically active agent. Further work in this field has been done to address the problems which can occur when attempting to achieve complete or

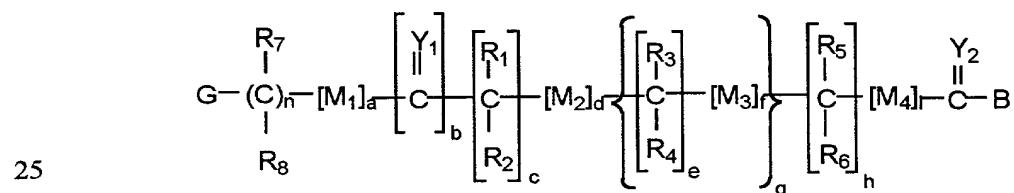
stoichiometric loading of some active ingredients onto the multi-armed polymers. In particular situations, it has been found that it would be desirable to be able to provide more predictable and reproducible high degrees of loading. Such can be the case especially when steric hindrance or the molecular shape of the active ingredient 5 reduces the likelihood of relatively complete loading of each multi-armed terminal group.

Commonly assigned USSN 09/404,705 discloses still further bifunctional polymer conjugates. In particular, the application describes bifunctional polymers containing one equivalent of ara-C or a related anti-metabolite attached on each 10 terminal. While reproducible and complete loading of such polymers is less of a concern than with the multi-armed terminal groups described above, improvements were nonetheless sought. The contents of each of the above-mentioned commonly-assigned patent applications and PCT international applications is incorporated herein by reference.

15 Thus, there continues to be a need to provide additional technologies for forming polymeric prodrugs of therapeutic moieties. The present invention addresses this need.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

20 In one aspect of the invention, compounds of Formula (I) are provided:



25 wherein:

G is a linear or branched polymer residue;

Y₁ and Y₂ are independently O, S, or NR₉;

M₁-M₃ are independently O, S, or NR₁₀;

M₄ is X or Q;

wherein X is an electron withdrawing group and Q is a moiety containing a free electron pair positioned three to six atoms from C(=Y₂);

B is a residue of an amine-containing moiety or a residue of a hydroxyl-

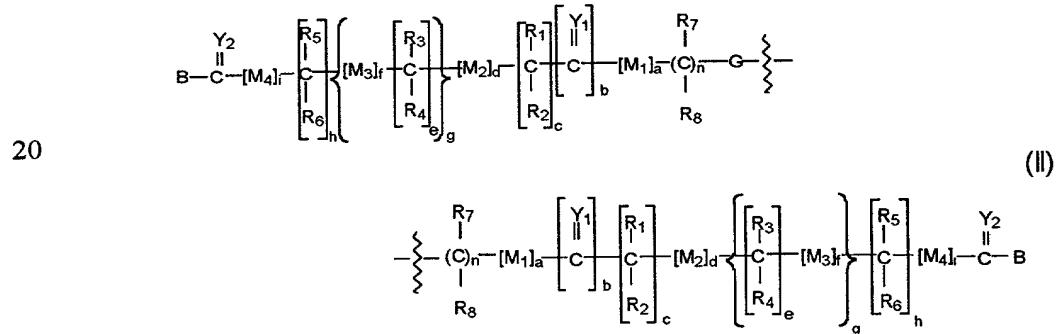
5 containing moiety;

R₁₋₁₀ are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C₁₋₆ alkyls, C₃₋₁₂ branched alkyls, C₃₋₈ cycloalkyls, C₁₋₆ substituted alkyls, C₃₋₈ substituted cycloalkyls, aryls, substituted aryls, aralkyls, C₁₋₆ heteroalkyls and substituted C₁₋₆ heteroalkyls;

10 a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i and n are each independently zero or a positive integer.

In preferred embodiments, G is a bifunctional polymer residue based on polyalkylene oxides such as poly(ethylene glycol) (PEG) and M₁-M₃ are O or NR₁₀ and R₁₀ is preferably H. M₄ is also preferably O or NR₁₀, where R₁₀ is preferably H.

15 In preferred aspects of this invention, the polymeric residue is substituted on both the proximal and the distal portion to provide the compounds of the formula:



25 where all variables are as previously defined.

When B is a residue of a hydroxyl-containing moiety or an amine-containing moiety, each B is attached via a preferably hydrolyzable linkage which attaches to the polymer residue terminus.

Examples of hydroxyl-containing moieties for which one or more of

improved aqueous solubility, decreased antigenicity, prodrug and/or controlled release delivery is desired include chemotherapeutic compound residues such as anti-fungal compounds, including hydroxyl-containing triazoles, hydroxyl-containing echinocandins, hydroxyl-containing pneumocandins, etc, anti-cancer compounds such as camptothecin, paclitaxel, etoposide, anti-cancer platinum compounds containing OH groups, floxuridine or podophyllotoxin.

5 Examples of amine-containing moieties for which one or more of improved aqueous solubility, decreased antigenicity, prodrug and/or controlled release delivery is desired include antimetabolites such as Ara-C or gemcitabine. In still 10 further embodiments, other oncolytic agents, non-oncolytic agents such as anti-inflammatory agents, including steroidal compounds, protease inhibitors such as AZT, as well as therapeutic low molecular weight peptides such as insulin are also contemplated.

15 For purposes of the present invention, the term "residue" shall be understood to mean that portion of a biologically active compound which remains after the biologically active compound has undergone a substitution reaction in which the prodrug carrier portion has been attached.

20 For purposes of the present invention, the term "alkyl" shall be understood to include straight, branched, substituted, e.g. halo-, alkoxy-, and nitro- C₁₋₁₂ alkyls, C₃₋₈ cycloalkyls or substituted cycloalkyls, etc. "Halo" shall be understood to include, for example, fluoro, chloro, bromo, iodo.

25 For purposes of the present invention, the term "substituted" shall be understood to include adding or replacing one or more atoms contained within a functional group or compound with one or more different atoms.

The term "sufficient amounts" for purposes of the present invention shall mean an amount which achieves a therapeutic effect as such effect is understood by those of ordinary skill in the art.

One of the chief advantages of the compounds of the present invention is that the prodrugs have a more predictable degree of loading which is achieved by

using the extender (or spacer) moieties described herein between the polymer residue ends and the parent therapeutic molecules. The substantially uniform polymeric conjugates are thus easy to analyze and are highly reproducible. The rate of hydrolysis is also predictable and reproducible from batch to batch. Still, a 5 further advantage is that in certain preferred embodiments, in which the polymer portion has a molecular weight of from about 20 to about 50 kDa, conjugates containing anti-tumor agents are believed to passively target tumors and thus enhance the effectiveness of the anti-tumor parent compound on solid tumors. While applicants are not bound by theory, it is believed that tumor proteases, alone 10 and/or in combination with peptidases, cleave the covalent linkage between the polymer and active agent, thus freeing the parent active agent within the tumor.

Methods of making and using the compounds and conjugates described herein are also provided.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

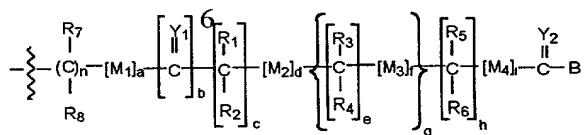
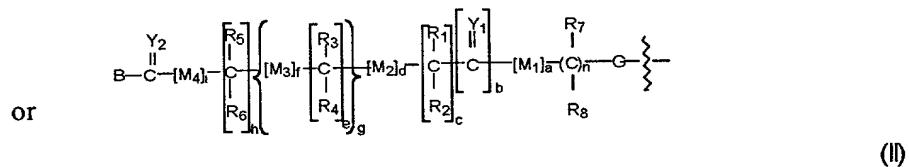
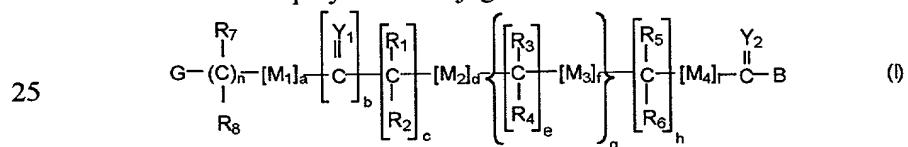
Figures 1-8 schematically illustrate the synthesis of compounds described in the specification.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

A. FORMULA (I) AND (II)

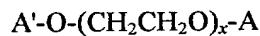
Preferred polymeric conjugates are of the formulae:



- wherein: G is a linear or branched polymer residue;
- Y₁ and Y₂ are independently O, S, or NR₉;
- M₁-M₃ are independently O, S, or NR₁₀;
- M₄ is X or Q;
- 5 wherein X is an electron withdrawing group such as O, S, SO, SO₂, or NR₁₁ where R₁₁ is H, C₁₋₆ alkyl, any of the other groups which comprise R₁₀ and Q is a moiety containing a free electron pair positioned three to six atoms from C(=Y₂);
- B is a residue of an amine-containing moiety or a residue of a hydroxyl-containing moiety;
- 10 R₁₋₁₀ are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C₁₋₆ alkyls, C₃₋₁₂ branched alkyls, C₃₋₈ cycloalkyls, C₁₋₆ substituted alkyls, C₃₋₈ substituted cycloalkyls, aryls, substituted aryls, aralkyls, C₁₋₆ heteroalkyls and substituted C₁₋₆ heteroalkyls;
- a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i and n are each independently zero or a positive
- 15 integer, preferably zero, one or two.

B. SUBSTANTIALLY NON-ANTIGENIC POLYMERS

Within formulae (I) and (II), G is a polymer residue which is preferably substantially non-antigenic. In preferred aspects of the invention, the polymer residue is based on polyalkylene oxides such as poly(ethylene glycol) (PEG). The general formula for PEG and its derivatives is

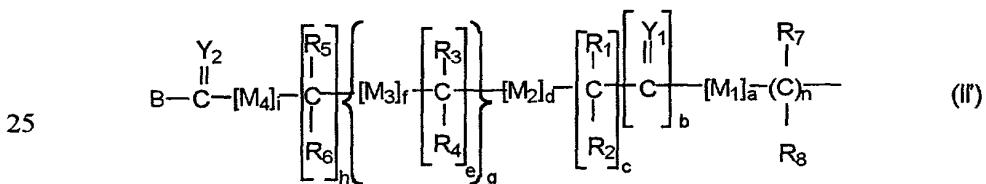


where (x) represents the degree of polymerization (i.e. from about 10 to about 2,300) or number of repeating units in the polymer chain and is dependent on the 25 molecular weight of the polymer, (A) is H or a capping group such as aminoalkyl, carboxyalkyl, haloalkyl, or other activating group and (A') is the same as (A) or another (A) moiety. In alternative aspects, the polymer residue is a poly(propylene glycol) (PPG). Thus, the G moiety residues are preferably O-(CH₂CH₂O)_x or O-(CH(CH₃)CH₂O)_x, wherein x is the degree of polymerization.

Also useful are branched PEG derivatives such as those described in commonly-assigned U.S. Patent No. 5,643,575, "star-PEG's" and multi-armed PEG's such as those described in Shearwater Polymers, Inc. catalog "Polyethylene Glycol Derivatives 1997-1998". The disclosure of each of the foregoing is 5 incorporated herein by reference.

As an alternative to the preferred PAO-based polymers, other effectively non-antigenic, terminally functionalized polymers can be used if the same type of activation is employed as described herein for PAO's such as PEG. Those of ordinary skill in the art will realize that the foregoing list is merely illustrative and 10 that all polymeric materials having the qualities described herein are contemplated. For purposes of the present invention, "effectively non-antigenic" and "substantially non-antigenic" shall be understood to include all polymeric materials understood in the art as being substantially non-toxic and not eliciting an appreciable immune response in mammals.

15 It will be understood by those of ordinary skill that the water-soluble polymer, e.g. PEG, can be terminally functionalized using standard organic synthesis techniques which are reported in the literature to add the desired leaving group for facilitating attachment of the polymer to the target or parent compound via reacting with an available amino or hydroxyl group. Alternatively, functionalized 20 PEG's are available from commercial suppliers such as Aldrich Chemical Company of Milwaukee, WI. Thus, the PEG can be terminally modified to include moieties of group A which include hydrogen, CO₂H, C₁₋₆ alkyl moieties and



wherein all of the variables are as set forth above.

In order to provide the desired linkage, activated polymers such as PEG diacids can be used as well as PEG diamines and PEG diols. Suitable PAO acids

can be synthesized by first converting PEG-OH to an ethyl ester followed by saponification. See also Gehrhardt, H., et al. Polymer Bulletin 18:487 (1987) and Veronese, F.M., et al., J. Controlled Release 10; 145 (1989). Alternatively, the PAO-acid can be synthesized by converting PEG-OH into a t-butyl ester followed by acid cleavage. See, for example, commonly assigned U.S. Patent No. 5,605,976. The disclosures of each of the foregoing are incorporated by reference herein. Although PAO's and PEG's can vary substantially in number average molecular weight, polymers ranging from about 2,000 to about 100,000 are usually selected for the purposes of the present invention. Molecular weights of from about 5,000 to about 80,000 are preferred and 20,000 to about 50,000 are particularly preferred. The weight average molecular weight (Mw) of the polymer selected for inclusion in the prodrug must be sufficient so as to provide sufficient circulation of the prodrug before hydrolysis of the linker. Preferably, G is O-(CH₂CH₂O)_x and x is a positive integer selected so that the Mw is at least about 20,000.

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C. THE LINKAGE MOIETIES

1. The M Groups

Within the Formulae (I) and (II), M₁₋₃ are preferably independently selected from O, S, NR₁₀ where R₁₀ is preferably H or a lower (i.e. C₁₋₄) alkyl. M₄, on the other hand, is either X or Q which are defined above. M₄ is preferably X, and X preferably either O or NR₁₀. R₁₀ is also preferably H.

2. Q Portion of the Linker

In alternative aspects, M₄ can be Q which represents a moiety containing a free electron pair positioned three to six atoms, and preferably five atoms, from the C(=Y₂) moieties. Q can be selected from the non-limiting list of cycloalkyls, aryls, aralkyl groups substituted with O, S or NR₁₁, where R₁₁ is defined as the same group as that listed above with regard to R₁₋₁₀. Preferably, R₁₁ is H, a C₁₋₆ alkyl or substituted C₁₋₆ alkyl. The free electron pair can be anywhere along the Q moiety as long as the defined spacing between the free electron pair and the C(=Y₂) is

maintained. Thus, Q assists hydrolysis of the prodrug linkage by anchimeric assistance because the free electron pair can generate a three- to six-membered, but preferably five-membered, ring intermediate upon hydrolysis preferably of the ester linkage.

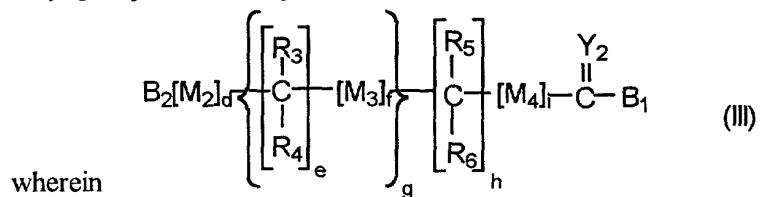
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D. SYNTHESIS OF POLYMERIC PRODRUG TRANSPORT SYSTEM

The prodrugs of the present invention can be prepared using standard organic synthesis techniques. If necessary, the spacer is attached to the polymer and activated by attaching a terminal leaving group. The activated polymer portion 10 can be obtained from either commercial sources or synthesized by the artisan without undue experimentation. For example, PEG-diacids are available from commercial suppliers such as Aldrich Chemical Company of Milwaukee, WI or they can be synthesized as described in commonly assigned U.S. Patent No. 5,605,976, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference. When amide 15 linkages are sought, an activated PEG such as a bis-thiazolidine-2-thione-activated PEG (T-PEG) such as that described in commonly assigned U.S. Patent No. 5,349,001 can be used. Alternatively, when a carbamate linkage is sought, a suitably activated PEG such as PEG-di-chloroformate or bis-SC-PEG, prepared as 20 described in commonly assigned U.S. Patent No. 5,122,614, or a bis- *p*-nitrophenyl chloroformate-activated PEG can be used. The disclosure of each of the two mentioned U.S. patents are incorporated herein by reference. The urea-linked 25 transport systems can be prepared using bis-PEG-isocyanate generated by reacting bis-PEG-NH₂ with phosgene or triphosgene and a tertiary base such as diisopropylethylamine (DIEA). Regardless of the source, the activated polymer is then reacted with the amine-containing or hydroxyl-containing target to form the conjugate. It will also be understood that the corresponding thio derivatives can be made in similar fashions by using the corresponding thio-containing PEG derivatives, e.g. bis-PEG-isothiocyanate, etc. See also the Examples below.

For purposes of illustration, the methods of synthesis for the present invention include

- 5 a) reacting a biologically active moiety having an unprotected amine or hydroxyl group with a compound of the formula



10 B_1 is OH, a leaving group capable of reacting with an unprotected amine or unprotected hydroxyl group;

B_2 is a cleavable protecting group;

Y_2 is O, S, or NR_9 ;

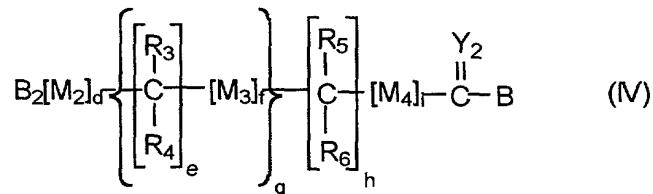
M_2 - M_3 are independently O, S, or NR_{10} ,

15 M_4 is X or Q;

wherein X is an electron withdrawing group and Q is a moiety containing a free electron pair positioned three to six atoms from $C(=Y_2)$;

20 R_{3-6} are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyls, C_{3-12} branched alkyls, C_{3-8} cycloalkyls, C_{1-6} substituted alkyls, C_{3-8} substituted cycloalkyls, aryls, substituted aryls, aralkyls, C_{1-6} heteroalkyls and substituted C_{1-6} heteroalkyls;

25 d, e, f, g, h , and i are each independently zero or a positive integer; to form a protected intermediate of the formula:

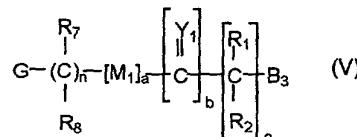


wherein

B is a residue of an amine-containing moiety or a residue of a hydroxyl-containing moiety;

b) deprotecting the resultant intermediate by removing B₂; and

5 c) reacting the deprotected intermediate with a compound of the formula



wherein

10 G is a linear or branched polymer residue;

Y₁ is O, S, or NR₉;

M₁ is O, S, or NR₁₀;

R₁, R₂, R₇ and R₈ are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C₁₋₆ alkyls, C₃₋₁₂ branched alkyls, C₃₋₈ cycloalkyls, C₁₋₆ substituted alkyls,

15 C₃₋₈ substituted cycloalkyls, aryls, substituted aryls, aralkyls, C₁₋₆ heteroalkyls and substituted C₁₋₆ heteroalkyls; and

a, b and c are each independently zero or a positive integer,
whereby a polymeric conjugate is formed.

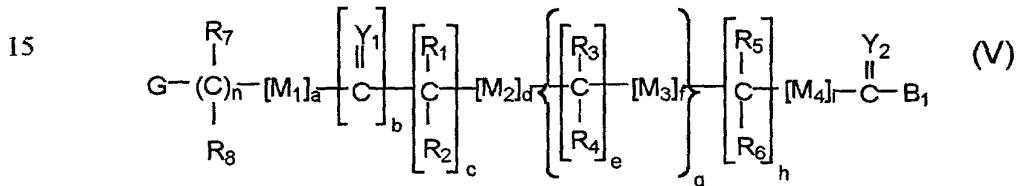
See also the Figures and the Examples for additional details concerning the
20 reactions related hereto.

Attachment of the B moiety, i.e. containing the unprotected amine or unprotected hydroxyl, can also be carried out in the presence of a coupling agent. A non-limiting list of suitable coupling agents includes 1,3-diisopropylcarbodiimide (DIPC), any suitable dialkyl carbodiimides, 2-halo-1-alkyl-pyridinium halides, (Mukaiyama reagents), 1-(3-dimethylamino-propyl)-3-ethyl carbodiimide (EDC), 1-propanephosphonic acid cyclic anhydride (PPACA) and phenyl dichlorophosphates, etc. which are available, for example, from commercial sources such as Sigma-Aldrich Chemical, or synthesized using known techniques. Preferably EDC is used in pyridine to couple the ara-C derivative (IV) with PEG-carboxylic acid

(V). Alternatively, a PEG-carboxylic activated imide, T-PEG derivative, is reacted with ara-C or ara-C derivative in pyridine to produce the desired conjugate (prodrug). Other inert solvents such as methylene chloride, chloroform, toluene, DMF or mixtures thereof can also be used. The reaction is also preferably 5 conducted at a temperature from 20°C up to about 45°C, in the presence of a base, such as 4-(dimethylamino)-pyridine, diisopropyl-ethylamine, pyridine, triethylamine, etc. to neutralize any acids generated.

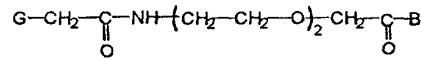
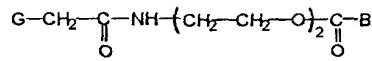
In an alternative method of synthesis, the polymeric transport system and extender or spacer are synthetically combined using standard coupling techniques 10 and the therapeutic or parent compound is attached thereafter. In such situations, the following reaction scheme is followed:

a) reacting a polymer-spacer intermediate of the formula

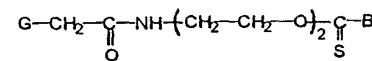
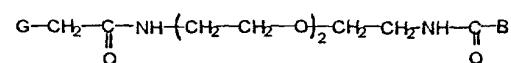


20 wherein all other variables are the same as set forth above in the description of the first method and thereafter reacting intermediate with a biologically active moiety having an unprotected amine or hydroxyl group to form the polymeric conjugate.

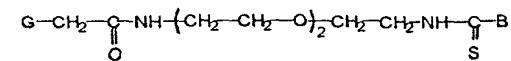
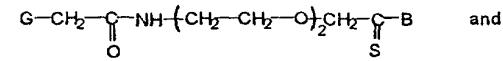
The artisan of ordinary skill will realize that the dimer or disubstituted 25 polymeric conjugates are made in the same way as that illustrated above using bifunctional PEG derivatives in place of the mono-PEG shown. Regardless of the synthesis selected, some of the preferred compounds which result from the synthesis techniques described herein include:



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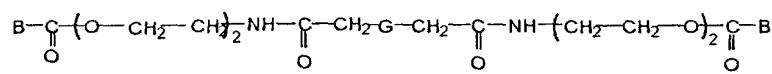


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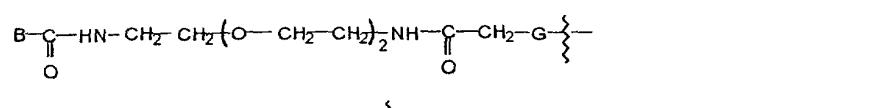


The corresponding dimer or bifunctional derivatives are of the formulae:

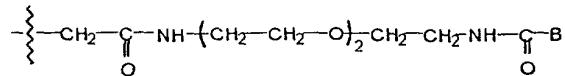
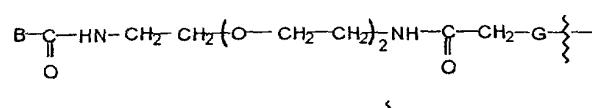
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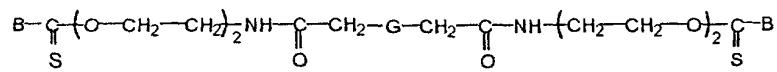
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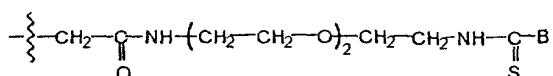
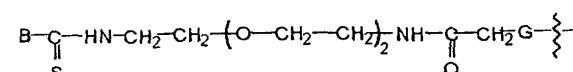
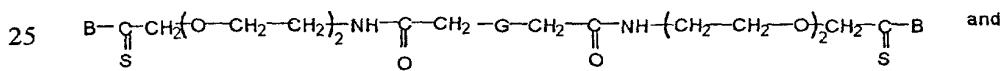
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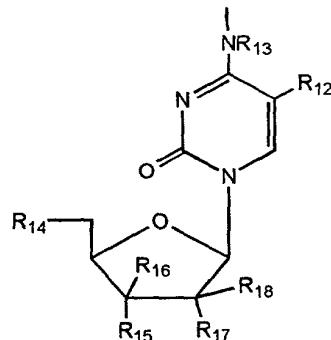


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In especially preferred embodiments, B is ara-C or a derivative thereof corresponding to the formula:

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10 wherein R₁₂₋₁₃ are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C₁₋₆ alkyls, C₃₋₁₂ branched alkyls, C₃₋₈ cycloalkyls, C₁₋₆ substituted alkyls, C₃₋₈ substituted cycloalkyls, aryls, halo, substituted aryls, aralkyls, C₁₋₆ heteroalkyls, substituted C₁₋₆ heteroalkyls;

15 R₁₄₋₁₈ are independently selected from alkoxy, e.g. OR₁₉ or, in the alternative, H, OH, N₃, NHR₂₀, NO₂ or CN, fluoro, chloro, bromo, iodo, where R₁₉₋₂₀ are independently selected from the same group which defines R₁₂₋₁₃ and is preferably H or a C₁₋₄ alkyl.

Residues of Amine-containing Compounds

20 In addition to the ara-C compounds described above, B can also be a residue of other amine-containing compounds, a non-limiting list of such suitable compounds include residues of organic compounds, enzymes, proteins, polypeptides, etc. anti-anxiety agents, gastrointestinal agents, central nervous system-activating agents, analgesics, fertility agents, contraceptive agents, anti-inflammatory agents, steroidal agents, anti-urecemic agents, vasodilating agents, 25 vasoconstricting agents, etc.

Suitable proteins, polypeptides, enzymes, peptides and the like having at least one available amino group for polymer attachment include materials which have physiological or pharmacological activities as well as those which are able to catalyze reactions in organic solvents. The only other requirement of the amine-

containing materials is that they maintain at least some portion of the activity associated with the unmodified protein, enzyme, peptide, etc. either after attachment to the polymeric transport or, if relevant, after the parent compound has been hydrolyzed and released.

5 Proteins, polypeptides and peptides of interest include, but are not limited to, hemoglobin, serum proteins such as blood factors including Factors VII, VIII, and IX; immunoglobulins, cytokines such as interleukins, i.e. IL-1 through IL-13, α -, β - and γ -interferons, colony stimulating factors including granulocyte colony stimulating factors, platelet derived growth factors and phospholipase-activating
10 protein (PLAP). Other proteins of general biological or therapeutic interest include insulin, plant proteins such as lectins and ricins, tumor necrosis factors and related proteins, growth factors such as transforming growth factors, such as TGF α 's or TGF β 's and epidermal growth factors, hormones, somatomedins, erythropoietin, pigmentary hormones, hypothalamic releasing factors, antidiuretic hormones,
15 prolactin, chorionic gonadotropin, follicle-stimulating hormone, thyroid-stimulating hormone, tissue plasminogen activator, and the like. Immunoglobulins of interest include IgG, IgE, IgM, IgA, IgD and fragments thereof.

Some proteins such as the interleukins, interferons and colony stimulating factors also exist in non-glycosylated form, usually as a result of using recombinant
20 techniques. The non-glycosylated versions are also among the proteins of the present invention.

Enzymes of interest include carbohydrate-specific enzymes, proteolytic enzymes, oxidoreductases, transferases, hydrolases, lyases, isomerases and ligases. Without being limited to particular enzymes, examples of enzymes of interest
25 include asparaginase, arginase, arginine deaminase, adenosine deaminase, superoxide dismutase, endotoxinases, catalases, chymotrypsin, lipases, uricases, adenosine diphosphatase, tyrosinases and bilirubin oxidase. Carbohydrate-specific enzymes of interest include glucose oxidases, glucodases, galactosidases, glucocerebrosidases, glucuronidases, etc.

Also included herein is any portion of a biological polymer demonstrating in vivo bioactivity. This includes amino acid sequences, nucleic acids (DNA, RNA), peptide nucleic acids (PNA), antibody fragments, single chain binding proteins, see, for example U.S. Patent No. 4,946,778, disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference, binding molecules including fusions of antibodies or fragments, polyclonal antibodies, monoclonal antibodies and catalytic antibodies.

The proteins or portions thereof can be prepared or isolated by using techniques known to those of ordinary skill in the art such as tissue culture, extraction from animal sources, or by recombinant DNA methodologies.

10 Transgenic sources of the proteins, polypeptides, amino acid sequences and the like are also contemplated. Such materials are obtained from transgenic animals, i.e., mice, pigs, cows, etc., wherein the proteins are expressed in milk, blood or tissues. Transgenic insects and baculovirus expression systems are also contemplated as sources. Moreover, mutant versions of proteins, such as mutant interferons are also 15 within the scope of the invention.

Other proteins of interest are allergen proteins such as ragweed, Antigen E, honeybee venom, mite allergen, and the like. The foregoing is illustrative of the proteins which are suitable for the present invention. It is to be understood that those proteins, as defined herein, not specifically mentioned but having an available 20 amino group are also intended and are within the scope of the present invention.

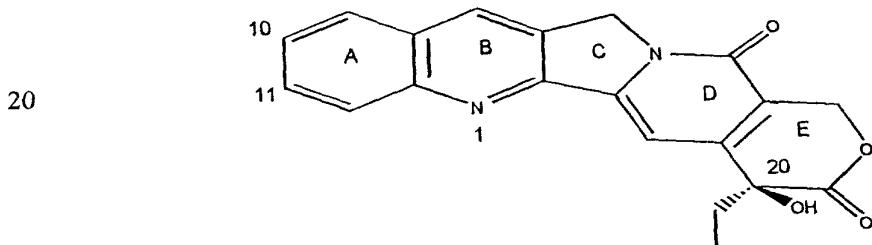
In a preferred aspect of the invention, the amino-containing compound is a biologically active compound that is suitable for medicinal or diagnostic use in the treatment of animals, e.g., mammals, including humans, for conditions for which such treatment is desired. The foregoing list is meant to be illustrative and not 25 limiting for the compounds which can be modified. Those of ordinary skill will realize that other such compounds can be similarly modified without undue experimentation. It is to be understood that those biologically active materials not specifically mentioned but having suitable amino-groups are also intended and are within the scope of the present invention.

Preferably, when it is desired that the amino-containing B moiety be released as part of a polymeric prodrug, it is desirable that the amine residue which is attached to the polymer also be in proximity to a highly electron-withdrawing moiety such as a pyramidimyl or purinyl or other heterocyclical aromatic or aromatic containing group containing an electron-withdrawing group such as NO₂, CF, etc. so that prodrug system releases and regenerates the parent compound.

Residues of Hydroxyl Containing Compounds

10 a. Camptothecin and Related Topoisomerase I Inhibitors

Camptothecin is a water-insoluble cytotoxic alkaloid produced by *Camptotheca accuminata* trees indigenous to China and *nothapodytes foetida* trees indigenous to India. Camptothecin and related compounds and analogs are also known to be potential anticancer or antitumor agents and have been shown to exhibit these activities in vitro and in vivo. Camptothecin and related compounds are also candidates for attachment to the polymeric systems of the present invention. Camptothecin and certain related analogues share the structure:



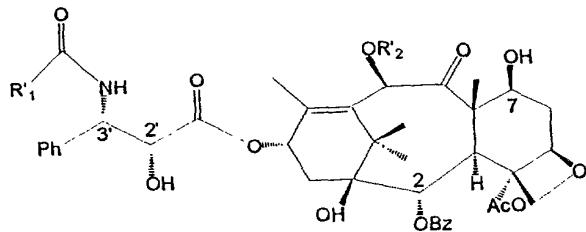
From this core structure, several known analogs have been prepared. For example, the A ring in either or both of the 10- and 11-positions can be substituted with an OH. The A ring can also be substituted in the 9-position with a straight or branched C₁₋₃₀ alkyl or C₁₋₁₇ alkoxy, optionally linked to the ring by a heteroatom i.e. -O or -S. The B ring can be substituted in the 7-position with a straight or branched C₁₋₃₀ alkyl or substituted alkyl-, C₅₋₈ cycloakyl, C₁₋₃₀ alkoxy, phenyl alkyl,

etc., alkyl carbamate, alkyl carbazides, phenyl hydrazine derivatives, amino-, aminoalkyl-, aralkyl, etc. Other substitutions are possible in the C, D and E rings. See, for example, U.S. Patent Nos. 5,004,758; 4,943,579; Re 32,518, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference. Such derivatives can be made using 5 known synthetic techniques without undue experimentation. Preferred camptothecin derivatives for use herein include those which include a 20-OH or another OH moiety which is capable of reacting directly with activated forms of the polymer transport systems described herein or to the linking moiety intermediates, e.g. iminodiacetic acid, etc., which are then attached to a polymer such as PEG.

10 Reference to camptothecin analogs herein has been made for purposes of illustration and not limitation.

25 **b. Taxanes and Paclitaxel Derivatives**

For purposes of the present invention, the term "taxane" includes all 15 compounds within the taxane family of terpenes. Thus, paclitaxel, 3'-substituted *tert*-butoxy-carbonyl-amine derivatives (e.g. TaxotereTM) and the like as well as other analogs which are readily synthesized using standard organic techniques or are available from commercial sources such as Sigma Chemical of St. Louis, Missouri are within the scope of the present invention. Representative taxanes are 20 shown below.



25

Paclitaxel: R'₁ = C₆H₅; R'₂ = CH₃CO; Taxotere: R'₁ = (CH₃)₃CO; R'₂ = H

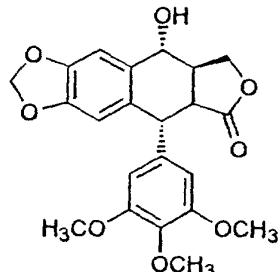
These derivatives have been found to be effective anti-cancer agents. Numerous studies indicate that the agents have activity against several

malignancies. To date, their use has been severely limited by, among other things, their short supply, poor water solubility and hypersensitivity. It is to be understood that other taxanes including the 7-aryl-carbamates and 7-carbazates disclosed in commonly assigned U.S. Patent Nos. 5,622,986 and 5,547,981 can also be

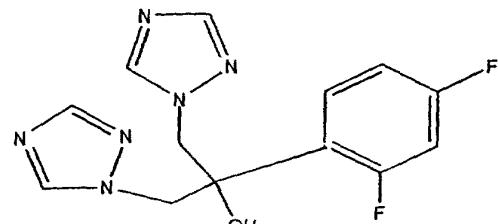
5 included in the prodrugs of the present invention. The contents of the foregoing U.S. patents are incorporated herein by reference. The only limitation on the taxane is that it must be capable of undergoing a hydroxyl based substitution reaction such as at the 2' position. Paclitaxel, however, is a preferred taxane.

c. Additional Biologically-Active OH-Containing Moieties

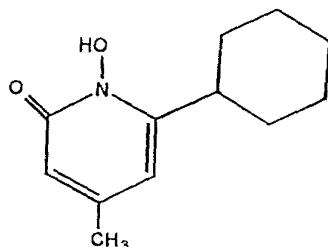
10 In addition to the foregoing molecules, the prodrugs of the present invention can be prepared using many other compounds. For example, biologically-active compounds such as podophyllotoxin: 



or triazole-based antifungal agents such as fluconazole.



or ciclopirox:



The parent compounds selected for prodrug forms need not be substantially water-insoluble, although the polymer-based prodrugs of the present invention are especially well suited for delivering such water-insoluble compounds.

- It is noted that parent compounds suitable for incorporation into the
- 5 polymeric prodrug compositions of the invention, may themselves be substances/compounds which are not active after hydrolytic release from the linked composition, but which will become active after undergoing a further chemical process/reaction. For example, an anti-cancer drug that is delivered to the bloodstream by the polymeric transport system, may remain inactive until entering a
- 10 cancer or tumor cell, whereupon it is activated by the cancer or tumor cell chemistry, e.g., by an enzymatic reaction unique to that cell.

After conjugation, the remaining portion of the amine-containing or hydroxyl-containing compound is referred to as the residue of the unconjugated compound.

15

E. METHOD OF TREATMENT

Another aspect of the present invention provides methods of treatment for various medical conditions in mammals. The methods include administering to the mammal in need of such treatment, an effective amount of a polymer conjugate, such as an ara-C-PEG conjugate, which has been prepared as described herein. The compositions are useful for, among other things, treating neoplastic disease including leukemias, reducing tumor burden, preventing metastasis of neoplasms and preventing recurrences of tumor/neoplastic growths in mammals.

The amount of the polymer conjugate administered will depend upon the specific ara-C molecule included therein. Generally, the amount of prodrug used in the treatment methods is that amount which effectively achieves the desired therapeutic result in mammals. Naturally, the dosages of the various prodrug compounds will vary somewhat depending upon the parent compound, rate of in vivo hydrolysis, molecular weight of the polymer, etc. In general, however,

prodrug ara-C is administered in amounts ranging from about 5 to about 5,000 mg/m² per day, based on the amount of the ara-C moiety. Gemcitabine polymer conjugates prodrugs are also administered in amounts ranging from about 5 to about 2,000 mg/m² per day. The range set forth above is illustrative and those

- 5 skilled in the art will determine the optimal dosing of the selected prodrug based on clinical experience and the treatment indication. Actual dosages will be apparent to the artisan without undue experimentation.

The prodrugs of the present invention can be included in one or more suitable pharmaceutical compositions for administration to mammals. The

- 10 pharmaceutical compositions may be in the form of a solution, suspension, tablet, capsule or the like, prepared according to methods well known in the art. It is also contemplated that administration of such compositions may be by the oral and/or parenteral routes depending upon the needs of the artisan. A solution and/or suspension of the composition may be utilized, for example, as a carrier vehicle for
15 injection or infiltration of the composition by any art known methods, e.g., by intravenous, intramuscular, subdermal injection and the like.

Such administration may be also be by infusion into a body space or cavity, as well as by inhalation and/or intranasal routes. In preferred aspects of the invention, however, the prodrugs are parenterally administered to mammals in need
20 thereof.

F. EXAMPLES

The following examples serve to provide further appreciation of the invention but are not meant in any way to restrict the effective scope of the

- 25 invention. The underlined and bold-faced numbers recited in the Examples correspond to those shown in the Figures.

General. All reactions were run under an atmosphere of dry nitrogen or argon.

Commercial reagents were used without further purification. All PEG compounds were dried under vacuum or by azeotropic distillation (toluene) prior to use. ¹H

5 spectra were obtained with a JEOL FT NMR System JNM GSX-270 or Varian MercuryVX-300 instrument using deuteriochloroform as solvent unless specified. ^{13}C NMR spectra were obtained at 67.80 MHz on the JNM GSX-270 or 75.46 MHz on the Varian MercuryVX-300. Chemical shifts (δ) are reported in parts per million (ppm) downfield from tetramethylsilane (TMS) and coupling constants (J values) are given in hertz (Hz). All PEG conjugated compounds were dissolved (~15 mg/mL) in sterile saline (0.9%) for injection prior to *in vivo* drug treatments and were given as their ara-C equivalents (absolute amount of ara-C given).

10 **HPLC Method.** Analytical HPLC's were performed using a C8 reversed phase column (Beckman, ultrasphere) under isocratic conditions with an 80:20 mixture (v/v) of methanol-water as mobile phase. Peak elutions were monitored at 254 nm using a UV detector. To detect the presence of any free PEG and also to confirm the presence of pegylated product, an evaporative light scattering detector (ELSD), Model PL-EMD 950 (Polymer Laboratories), was employed. Based on ELSD and 15 UV analysis, all the final pegylated products were free of native drug and were \geq 95% pure by HPLC.

20 **Analysis of Ara-C Content in PEG Derivatives.** For the determination of the ara-C content in PEG derivatives, N^4 -acetylcytidine was used as the basis because of the absorbance change due to the acylation of ara-C. The UV absorbance of N^4 -acetylcytidine in H_2O was determined at 257 nm for six different concentrations ranging from 0.01 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{mL}$ to 0.05 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{mL}$. From the standard plot of absorbance *vs.* concentration, the absorption coefficient, ϵ , of N^4 -acetylcytidine was calculated to be 36.4 (O.D. at 257 nm for 1 mg/mL with 1.0 cm light path). Pegylated ara-C derivatives were dissolved in H_2O at an approximate concentration 25 of 0.015 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{mL}$ (based on a MW of 40 kDa) and the UV absorbance of these compounds at 257 nm was determined. Using this value and employing the absorption coefficient, ϵ , obtained from the above, the concentration of ara-C in the sample was determined. Dividing this value by the sample concentration provided the percentage of ara-C in the sample. See also, Greenwald, R. B., et al.,

“Drug Delivery Systems: Water Soluble Taxol 2-Poly(ethylene glycol) Ester Prodrugs-Design and *In Vivo* Effectiveness.” *J. Med. Chem.* **1996**, *39*, 424-431, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

Determination of Rates of Hydrolysis of PEG Prodrugs. The rates of hydrolysis 5 were obtained by employing a C8 reversed phase column (Zorbax SB-C8) using a gradient mobile phase consisting of (a) 0.1 M triethylammonium acetate buffer and (b) acetonitrile. A flow rate of 1 mL/minute was used, and chromatograms were monitored using a UV detector at 254 nm for daunorubicin and 280 nm for ara-C. For hydrolysis in buffer, PEG derivatives were dissolved in 0.1 M pH 7.4 PBS at a 10 concentration of 5 mg/mL, while for hydrolysis in plasma, the derivatives were dissolved in distilled water at a concentration of 20 mg / 100 μ L and 900 μ L of rat plasma was added to this solution. The mixture was vortexed for 2 minutes and divided into 2 mL glass vials with 100 μ L of the aliquot per each vial. The 15 solutions were incubated at 37 °C for various periods of time. A mixture of methanol - acetonitrile (1:1, v/v, 400 μ L) was added to a vial at the proper interval and the mixture was vortexed for 1 minute, followed by filtration through 0.45 mm filter membrane (optionally followed by a second filtration through 0.2 mm filter membrane). An aliquot of 20 μ L of the filtrate was injected into the HPLC. On the basis of the peak area, the amounts of native compound and PEG derivative were 20 estimated, and the half-life of each compound in different media was calculated using linear regression analysis from the disappearance of PEG derivative.

Abbreviations. DCM (dichloromethane), DIEA (*N,N*-diisopropylethylamine), DMAP (4-(dimethylamino)pyridine), DSC (*N,N*-disuccinimidyl carbonate), EDC (1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide), HOBT (1-hydroxybenzotriazole), 25 IPA (2-propanol), NMM (*N*-methylmorpholine), TFA (trifluoroacetic acid).

Example 1

2-(2-Boc-aminoethoxy)-ethanol (2). This compound was prepared by a modification of the procedure described by, Lebeau, L, et al., "Synthesis of New Phospholipids Linked to Steroid-Hormone Derivatives Designed for Two-Dimensional Crystallization of Proteins," *Helv. Chim. Acta* 1991, 74, 1697-1706, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference. A solution of di-*tert*-butylcarbonate (10.27 g, 47.2 mmol) in chloroform (40 mL) was added to a solution of 2-(2-aminoethoxy)-ethanol (**1**, 5.0 g, 47.62 mmol) in chloroform (40 mL) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1.5 hours. The solution was washed with water (30 mL) and the organic layer was dried over anhydrous MgSO_4 and concentrated *in vacuo* to give the product (9.6 g, 99%): ^1H NMR δ 1.45(s, 9H, *t*-Bu), 3.32 (m, 2H, NHCH_2), 3.43 (bs, 1H, OH), 3.56 (m, 4H, CH_2OCH_2), 3.73 (t, 2H, J = 5.4, CH_2OH), 5.43 (bs, 1H, NH); ^{13}C NMR δ 28.21, 40.21, 61.31, 70.08, 72.14, 77.18, 79.06, 156.06.

15

Example 2.

2-(2-Boc-aminoethoxy)-ethanol NHS carbonate (3). A mixture of **2** (1.0 g, 4.88 mmol), DSC (1.5 g, 5.86 mmol), and anhydrous pyridine (474 mg, 6.0 mmol) in anhydrous chloroform (25 mL) was stirred at 25-30°C overnight. The reaction mixture was washed with 0.5N HCl then dried over anhyd MgSO_4 . Evaporation of the solvent gave the product (1.5 g, 96%): ^1H NMR δ 1.45(s, 9H, *t*-Bu), 2.84 (bs, 4H, NHS), 3.32 (m, 2H, NHCH_2), 3.56 (t, 2H, J = 4.9, CH_2O), 3.74 (t, 2H, J = 4.3, OCH_2), 4.47 (t, 2H, J = 4.3, $\text{CH}_2\text{OC(=O)ONHS}$), 5.01 (br s, 1H, NH); ^{13}C NMR δ 25.00, 27.92, 39.81, 67.57, 69.59, 69.89, 77.20, 78.56, 151.18, 155.58, 168.60.

Example 3.

2-(2-Boc-aminoethoxy)-ethanol Ara-C carbamate (5). A mixture of **3** (1.0 g, 3.13 mmol), **ara-C** (**4**, 760 mg, 3.13 mmol), and DIEA (605 mg, 4.69 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (50 mL) and anhydrous pyridine (20 mL) was stirred at 35-40 °C overnight. The reaction mixture was concentrated and the residue purified by silica gel column chromatography (100% ethyl ether → 20% MeOH in CHCl₃) to give 201.8 mg (14%) of product: ¹³C NMR δ 25.34, 28.26, 40.10, 61.52, 64.85, 68.44, 70.02, 75.06, 79.28, 85.17, 92.40, 146.41, 152.74, 155.69, 156.27, 162.63, 173.82.

10 Example 4.

2-(2-Aminoethoxy)-ethanol Ara-C carbamate TFA salt (6). Compound **4** (210 mg, 0.44 mmol) was dissolved in TFA (2 mL) and DCM (4 mL) and the solution was stirred at room temperature for 1.5 hours. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the residue crystallized from DCM-ether to give 200 mg (93%) of product: ¹³C NMR (CD₃OD + CDCl₃) δ 24.61, 38.85, 60.52, 62.23, 66.03, 68.12, 74.59, 76.01, 85.39, 87.56, 94.10, 115.72 (q), 146.84, 152.28, 153.78, 160.33, 160.62 (q), 160.91, 161.60, 173.05.

Example 5.

20 2-(2-Boc-aminoethoxy)-ethoxy]-acetic acid ethyl ester (7). To a solution of **2** (4.5 g, 24.39 mmol) in toluene (100 mL) was added 1.0M potassium *t*-butoxide in *t*-butanol (36.6 μL, 36.6 mmol) at -10 to -20 °C for 1.5 hours and followed by addition of ethyl bromoacetate (8.146 g, 48.78 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred for 3 hours at 10 to 20 °C, followed by the addition of 0.25 N HCl (50 mL). The organic layer was separated and dried over anhydrous MgSO₄. The solvent was removed and the residue purified with silica gel column chromatography (30 to 50 % ethylacetate in hexane) to give 4.0 g (63%) of product: ¹H NMR δ 1.29 (t, 3H, *J* = 7.29, CH₂CH₃), 1.44 (s, 9H, Boc), 3.31 (m, 2H, CH₂CH₂), 3.55 (m, 2H, CH₂CH₂), 3.66-3.75 (m, 4H, CH₂CH₂), 4.14 (s, 2H, CH₂C(=O)O), 4.22 (q, 2H, *J*

= 7.29, CH_2CH_3), 5.20 (br s, 1H, NH); ^{13}C NMR δ 13.85, 28.06, 40.04, 60.44, 68.29, 69.94, 70.52, 78.68, 155.72, 170.02. Anal. ($C_{13}H_{25}NO_6 \cdot 1/4H_2O$) C, H, N.

Example 6.

5 **[2-(2-Boc-aminoethoxy)-ethoxy]-acetic acid (8).** A solution of NaOH (5.0 g, 0.125 mol) in H_2O (5 mL) and ethanol (50 mL, added after NaOH is dissolved in water) was added slowly to a solution of 7 (4.0 g, 0.014 mol) in ethanol (40 mL) in an ice bath and the temperature was kept < 20 °C during the addition. After the addition the mixture was stirred for 2 hours, followed by acidification with 6N HCl 10 to adjust pH to 2.5 with cooling. The mixture was filtered and the filter cake was washed with ethanol. The filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo* and the residue was partitioned between DCM/ H_2O to give the product (2.55 g, 75%): 1H NMR δ 1.45 (s, 9H, Boc), 3.31 (m, 2H, CH_2CH_2), 3.55 (m, 2H, CH_2CH_2), 3.66-3.75 (m, 4H, CH_2CH_2), 4.20 (s, 2H, $CH_2C(=O)O$), 5.20 & 6.25 (br s, 1H, NH), 5.31 (s, 1H, 15 $COOH$); ^{13}C NMR δ 28.21, 40.15, 53.32, 68.20, 70.12, 70.77, 79.55, 80.05, 156.12, 173.38.

Example 7.

20 **(2-{2-[2-Oxo-2-(2-thioxo-thiazolidin-3-yl)-ethoxy]-ethoxy}-ethyl)-carbamic acid *tert*-butyl ester (10).** A mixture of 8 (2.5 g, 9.506 mmol), 2-mercaptopthiazoline (9, 2.262 g, 19.012 mmol), EDC·HCl (3.65 g, 19.012 mmol), and DMAP (4.639 g, 38.024 mmol) in DCM (150 mL) was stirred at 0 °C to room temperature overnight. The solution was diluted with DCM (100 mL) and washed with 1% $NaHCO_3$ (100 mL) followed by 0.5N HCl (100 mL × 2). The organic 25 layer was dried over anhyd $MgSO_4$ and the solvent was removed to give the crude product which has 2-mercaptopthiazoline: ^{13}C NMR δ 27.74, 28.06, 29.24, 40.02, 53.32, 55.23, 69.80, 69.97, 70.45, 73.17, 79.05, 155.70, 171.52, 200.96.

5 **Example 8.**

***N*^t-[2-(2-Boc-aminoethoxy)-ethoxy]-acetic acid amide ara-C (11).** A mixture of **10** (748.3 mg, 2.06 mmol) and **4** (1.5 g, 6.17 mmol) in anhydrous pyridine (60 mL) was stirred at 30-35°C overnight. The solvent was removed and the residue was dissolved in minimum amount of DMF to be purified by silica gel column chromatography to give product (250 mg, 25%): ¹³C NMR δ 28.23, 39.98, 61.41, 68.05, 69.56, 70.08, 70.25, 71.03, 75.01, 77.20, 79.06, 85.25, 87.88, 96.05, 146.96, 155.73, 156.31, 161.46, 170.78.

10 **Example 9.**

***N*^t-[2-(2-aminoethoxy)-ethoxy]-acetic acid amide ara-C TFA salt (12).**

Prepared from **11** in 99% yield as described for the preparation of **6**: ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃ + CD₃OD) δ 38.63, 60.05, 66.45, 69.19, 69.39, 70.55, 74.56, 85.45, 87.62, 95.05, 115.72 (q), 146.96, 155.47, 160.91, 170.86.

15 **Example 10.**

Urea derivative of ara-C: Compound (15). Triphosgene (308.2 mg, 1.04 mmol) and pyridine (307.1 mg, 3.88 mmol) are added to a solution of 2-amino-2'-Boc-aminoethylene glycol diethyl ether using a procedure similar to that described by Zuckermann, R. N., et al., "Discovery of Nanomolar Ligands For 7-Transmembrane G-Protein-Coupled Receptors From A Diverse *N*-(Substituted) Glycine Peptoid Library," *J. Med. Chem.* **1994**, 37, 2678-2685, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference. (**13**, 384.4 mg, 1.55 mmol) in chloroform (30 mL) and the mixture is stirred at 35-40 °C for 3 h followed by cooling to room temperature. Compound **4** (942.8 mg, 3.88 mmol) and DMAP (474 mg, 3.88 mmol) are added to the solution of isocyanate, **14**, and the mixture is stirred at 35-40 °C overnight. The reaction solution is washed with 0.5 N HCl (3 × 10 mL), water (10 mL) and dried over anhyd MgSO₄, followed by removal of the solvent *in*

vacuo. The residue is purified by silica gel column chromatography (0 → 20% MeOH in CHCl₃) to give product.

Example 11.

- 5 **TFA salt of Urea derivative: Compound (16).** Compound **15** is subjected to the conditions as described for the preparation of **6** to give **16**.

Example 12.

- 2-(2-Boc-aminoethoxy)-ethanol 2-pyridyl thiocarbonate (**18**). A mixture of **2** (1.0 g, 4.88 mmol), di-2-pyridyl thionocarbonate prepared as described by Kim, S., et al., “Di-2-pyridyl Thionocarbonate. A New Reagent For The Preparation Of Isothiocyanates And Carbodiimides,” *Tet. Lett.* **1985**, 26, 1661-1664, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference, (**17**, 1.36 g, 5.86 mmol), and anhydrous pyridine (474 mg, 6.0 mmol) in anhydrous chloroform (25 mL) is stirred 15 for 3 hours at room temperature. The reaction mixture is washed with 0.5N HCl then dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, followed by evaporation of the solvent to give the product.

Example 13.

- 20 **2-(2-Boc-aminoethoxy)-ethanol 2-pyridyl thiocarbamate ara-C (19).** Compound **18** is subjected to the conditions as described for the preparation of **5** to give **19**.

Example 14.

- 25 **2-(2-Aminoethoxy)-ethanol 2-pyridyl thiocarbamate ara-C TFA salt (20).** Compound **19** is subjected to the conditions as described for the preparation of **6** to give **20**.

Example 15.

***N*^t-[2-(2-Boc-aminoethoxy)-ethoxy]-acetic acid thioamide ara-C (22).** A mixture of **11** (0.5 g, 1.024 mmol) and Lawesson's reagent, see Cava, M. P., et al, "Thionation Reactions of Lawesson's Reagents," *Tetrahedron* **1985**, *41*, 5061-5087, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference, (248.4 mg, 0.61 mmol) in THF (10 mL) is refluxed for 5 hours and the solvent is removed *in vacuo*. The residue is purified by silica gel column chromatography (0 → 20% MeOH in CHCl₃) to give product.

10 Example 16.

N^t-[2-(2-Aminoethoxy)-ethoxy]-acetic acid thioamide ara-C TFA salt (23).

Compound **22** is subjected to the conditions as described for the preparation of **6** to give **23**.

15 Example 17.

Thiourea derivative of ara-C: Compound (25).

Compound **17** (241.6 mg, 1.04 mmol) and pyridine (307.1 mg, 3.88 mmol) are added to a solution of **13** (384.4 mg, 1.55 mmol) in chloroform (30 mL) and the mixture is stirred at room temperature for 3 hours. Compound **4** (942.8 mg, 3.88 mmol) and DMAP (474 mg, 3.88 mmol) are added to the solution of isothiocyanate, **24**, and the mixture is stirred at 35-40 °C overnight. The reaction solution is washed with 0.5 N HCl (3 × 10 mL), water (10 mL) and dried over anhyd MgSO₄, followed by removal of the solvent *in vacuo*. The residue is purified by silica gel column chromatography (0 → 20% MeOH in CHCl₃) to give product.

25

Example 18.

TFA salt of thiourea derivative of ara-C: Compound (26). Compound 25 is subjected to the conditions as described for the preparation of 6 to give 26.

Example 19.

20-O-[(2-aminoethoxy)-ethoxy]-acetic acid carbonate derivative of camptothecin TFA salt (30).

- 5 A suspension of camptothecin (**27**, 139 mg, 0.40 mmol), trophosgene (44 mg, 0.147 mmol) and DAMP (156 mg, 1.28 mmol) in anhydrous DCM (20 mL) is stirred for 10 minutes to form **28**. Compound **2** (82 mg, 0.40 mmol) is added and the reaction mixture stirred for 16 hours, followed by removal of the solvent *in vacuo*. The residue is recrystallized from DCM-ether to give **29**. Compound **29** is
10 subjected to the condition as described for the preparation of **6** to give **30**.

Example 20.

PEG-spacer-drug derivatives. (33A-G)

15 **33A: Method A-from T-PEG**

- A mixture of **6** (200 mg, 0.53 mmol), T-PEG 40,000, see Greenwald, R. B., et al., “PEG Thiazolidine-2-Thione. A Novel Reagent For Facile Protein Modification Of Bovine Hemoglobin”, *Bioconjugate Chem.* **1996**, 7, 638-641, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference, (**31**, 2.0 g, 0.050 mmol), and DIEA (300 μ L, 1.73 mmol) in DMF (15 mL) and DCM (15 mL) was stirred at room temperature overnight. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the residue was recrystallized from IPA to give 1.7 g (85%) of product. The amount of ara-C present in this compound as measured by UV assay was 1.05% and the conjugation (PEG conversion) yield 88%: ^{13}C NMR δ 37.50, 59.55, 60.83, 63.89, 67.51-70.51
20 (PEG), 74.11, 85.02, 86.96, 92.81, 145.28, 151.67, 154.19, 161.40, 169.18.
25 (PEG), 74.11, 85.02, 86.96, 92.81, 145.28, 151.67, 154.19, 161.40, 169.18.

33A: Method A-from PEG-acid.

- EDC-HCl (380.7 mg, 1.98 mmol) is added to a mixture of PEG-acid 40,000 (**32**, 10.0 g, 0.24 mmol), **6** (468 mg, 1.24 mmol), and DMAP (486 mg, 3.97 mmol) in anhydrous
30 DCM (100 mL) and DMF (50 mL) at 0 °C and the mixture is slowly warmed to room

temperature overnight. The solvent is removed and the residue recrystallized from IPA to give product.

33B-G: Compound **12, 16, 20, 23, 26, and 30** are each treated with the conditions as described the preparation of **33A**

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Example 21. In vitro experiment.

- Cell Lines and Cytotoxicity Assays.** Studies using P388/0 cell lines for IC_{50} (drug concentration inhibiting growth of cells by 50%) were maintained and conducted 10 using standard procedures. Briefly, for IC_{50} determination, cells were seeded into the microwell plates at a density of 2×10^3 cells per 50 μL per well. Plates were incubated at 37°C in a humidified incubator with 5% CO_2 for 3 days. Cell growth was measured by the addition of 10 $\mu\text{L}/\text{well}$ of Alamar Blue (Alamar Biosciences, Inc., Sacramento, CA) and the plates were incubated a further 4 hours at 37°C. 15 The IC_{50} values for each compound were determined from absorbance versus dilution factor plots. All cell cultures for animal implantation were maintained at 37°C in a humidified atmosphere of 5% CO_2 / 95% O_2 and subcultured once a week. All cell lines were periodically tested for Mycoplasma and were Mycoplasma free. The results are shown in Table 1.

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Table 1. In vitro result of Ara-C and the PEG Derivative.

Compound	IC_{50} (P388/0, nM)
Ara-C	10
33A	226

G. REFERENCES

The various publications, patents, patent applications and published applications mentioned in this application are hereby incorporated by reference herein.

5 While there have been described what are presently believed to be the preferred embodiments of the invention, those skilled in the art will realize that changes and modifications may be made without departing from the spirit of the invention. It is intended to claim all such changes and modifications as fall within the true scope of the invention.